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parade containing Gen. Grant, Mayor Andrus,
and Mr. Crane.
Veterans of the Mexican War as a guard of
honor.
Band of the First Infantry.
Soldiers and sailors of the War of the Re-
bellion.
Grand Army of the Republic, — Buck, com-
mander.
Ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors.
Band.

The enthusiasm created by this speech was describable. One veteran shouted, "That's the longest speech Grant ever made." A brief walk through the park terminated the proceedings, and at 5:40 Grant took the train at Clinton Station and returned to the city, thanking Mayor

ist. Thus united, we have nothing to fear from any nation in the world. I am satisfied, from travels in foreign lands, that no country will rush to meet us as united people. They will be perfectly willing to do us justice without an appeal to arms, and, as that is all that Americans want, I am confident that our country has a long career of peace and prosperity before us.

Before the party left the amphitheatre, Capt. Burns, an old acquaintance of Gen. Grant,

ambitious private citizen, walking in paths remote from civil and military responsibilities, aroused this feeling! In the interior of the State of Illinois! What new thing has quiet, pleasant, gentlemanly done that stirs the multitude to unwonted expression! Nothing, if I am correctly informed, greater has opened than this: that, under the favor of mighty God, and the providence of the winds and seas, he has safely returned to his native land, to mingle once more with the grateful

I know they felt specially uneasy about his career would be in civil life, and particularly in the year in which he was called to decide; but I think I am safe in saying, and am sure if I say to all people here to-night, that he marched through his eight years and discharged the duties of the office most creditably and efficiently, and, I think, to the satisfaction of the people of the United States.

He has gone into private life now, and his

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The schooner *Albatross*, Capt. J. H. Smith, arrived from New York Sept. 10 for this port, to unload is the Scheidt. She will probably leave next tide.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The steamers *Olympia*, *Atlanta*, and *Somerset*, from New York, and *Antonia* and *Samsara*, from Boston, have arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Arrived, the *Vanderbilt*, from Antwerp.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Arrived, *Neckon*, from London.

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11

[illegible]

TEXAS.

for branding stock are various, all according to fancy or habit. The neck, forehead, shoulder, side, hip, jaw, and back are generally preferred. Some are branded in all these places, and present an appearance similar to that of Barnum's tattooed Greek, only 1908 20. The

union. The law of Texas requires the mark or brand of the owner to be recorded in each county, which protects him, in case of litigation, just the same as recording a deed to a property. The penalty for destroying a brand or rebranding, by a person other than the owner, is a fine not exceeding \$100. The owner is not allowed to deface a brand; he must counter-brand when he desires change, and so forth.

is congregating or massing the stock within an inclosure or space, preparatory to moving the herd or drove to a new locality, and occurs only when a change is made, or a sale effected, or to be effected. Loose herding is holding cattle—

usually means that the cattle are within state boundaries, and the word "range" is frequently used. Whenever the cowboy or herder takes the cattle wandering off for better grass, for a new water-supply, or from other causes, he leads them to the "range," where they are gathered together in masses, so as to be more easily managed. Generally, gathering is done in the fall, when the cattle which have wandered off during the winter months are brought together.

Usually the ranches are profitable to the owner as a property, and are highly profitable to the owner of the stock. The lands selected are usually those belonging to the railroad companies, subsidized by the Legislature of the state, and are known as "land grants" and denominated "State school lands," the public domain set apart as "State asylum lands," agricultural lands, and county school lands, or those in the hands of the state, or owned by the sagacious operator, and grazed by the sagacious operator, and

still gladden the hearts of the ranchmen, upon whom they can raise stock with impunity, without paying one cent in the way of rental, or expressing a single word of gratitude to the merciful God who has so abundantly and luxuriously furnished the prairies, and bills with rich and nutritious grasses, which feed and fatten the stock, enabling the owner and herdsman to reap their golden harvests of profits.

C. W. &
NORTH CAROLINA.

III-Treatment of the Negroes by the Democrats. Colored People's Movement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Two young colored men,—Samuel L. Perry and Peter C. Williams,—who have been engaged in school-teaching in North Carolina, have recently returned to the States, as the forerunners of an emigrant movement to the West. They are the heads of 1,063 colored families who are desirous of migrating to some Western State. These young colored men bring with them a petition which contains the following preamble, and which is addressed to the Emigrant Aid Society here:

We, the undersigned, colored people of the District of Columbia, District of North Carolina, comprising the Counties of Johnston and Lenoir, having labored hard for several years, under disadvantages over which we have been able to climb, to the status of a free people, and to the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of Christian civilization; and whereas, our progress has been so retarded as to nearly

The story which these colored people have to tell of the treatment of the colored man in North Carolina is here related in narrative form:

Question—What is the principal cause that actuated this movement in your vicinity? Answer—Well, there are many causes. Among others, the colored people are very poorly paid for their labor; and even the small wages they receive are not paid in full.

Question—Where do you store your provisions? Answer—On stores for provisions, clothing, etc. A record of scrip is given them that has no purchasing power outside of the locality where they receive it.

Q.—What wages does a good farm-hand get? A.—The average pay is about \$6 per month and board; and, even at this small pay,

Q.—Has this condition of affairs always existed? A.—Since 1876. In that year the Democratic Legislature enacted the Landlord-and-tenant law, which has since been amended at the time supposed to apply to all; but they

Q.—Has this petition been made public at your home?—**A.**—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you meet with much opposition?—**A.**—Yes; the newspapers of the Democratic party have attacked it.

Q.—Do the whites give you any trouble in the management of your schools?—**A.**—No open opposition; but they have cut down the wages of public-school teachers of the first grade from \$40 to \$30, of the second grade from \$30 to \$15, and third grade from \$30 to \$10.

Q.—Then this reduction applies to all the schools in the public schools, both white and colored?—**A.**—Well, down there they look on public schools differently from what they do up North. Any white man who would send his child to a public school is looked down upon. In other words, the free schools are intended for poor whites and the blacks. The

Q.—How about election-time? Do they cast their ballots as their choice may lead them? A.—No, they do not, as they pay no poll tax. And they are not counted. For instance, in the last year went Republican by about 2,600; but the Democrat, Mr. Kitchen, was counted in by the vote of the colored man.

Q.—The Republican nominee was a colored man by the name of James E. O'Hara, and hundreds of votes were thrown out because the apostrophe in the name was not printed in the name of the name on the printed ballot. The law requires the name of the candidates to be printed on the ballot.

Q.—The law requires that the names of the former symbols were put upon the Republican ballots so as to enable the ignorant col-

Q—How is it with a colored man who has accumulated property and is his own boss? A—Well, if they sell him land it is a poor deal, and he has to pay double its value for it. If he has spent months and years of labor upon it, and put it in the best condition, as he puts in an appearance, the land is involved in litigation, and finally the poor colored man is forced to sell it at a low price. I know of a colored man to own a mule. I know of a case where a laborer had saved his earnings for years and bought a mule. He was at the time a married man, and he had a family. I know of another instance where a planter said he would run any nigger off his place that knew anything about figures. It is a common thing to find colored men who have been paying installments upon mules, which they agreed to

Q.—What is the state of feeling among the colored people in the various portions of the State?

A.—The conviction of the whole race throughout the State is, that that is not the place for us; but they do not know where to go for better. They are not inclined to leave the place, as they are interested in the movement, and had to abandon it because the white people withheld their work from them. They consequently have to leave. Another oppressive law of North Carolina that I think of, is one compelling all able-bodied men to work on the roads in the winter months, whether they have a home or not. The law may have been intended for all, but you never see anybody working on the roads but colored men. This labor is not considered as a punishment, but as a means to do the work when he is detailed for it. It is fined \$5 for every day he loses.

Q.—You are now on your way West? A.—

I have seen a cow-boy I rated over a fence with as much grace as could any of the greatest and only I turn a place through a brush and a fence and standing stock are various and of the habit. The neck, forehead, shoulder, hip, jaw, and back are generally brown are brown and the places present an appearance similar to that of a tattooed Greek, only more so. The whatever letter, combination of letters, or device the owner may determine by the law of Texas is the mark of the owner to be recorded in books which protects him, in case of litigation, the same as recording a deed is a property, and for destruction of the record, or a person other than the owner, is fined \$200. The owner is not allowed to brand; he must count the brand with

gathering or massing the stock within an acre or space, preparatory to moving the drove to a new locality, and occurs only if the climate is made, or affected, to be unfavorable. Loose herding is holding the cattle at distances beyond the herdsman. Close means that the cattle are within sight of the herdsman. Gathering, or "rounding up," is frequent. Wandering, or "loose herding," means the cattle wandering off for better grass, new water-supply, or from other causes, are "beaded in," and rounded up, and herded together in massed groups, as to be easily managed. Generally, gathering is done in the spring, when the cattle which wandered off during the winter months are rounded up together.

the "school lands" selected are those which belong to the State, as established by the Legislature of Texas, donated to the School Fund by the United States Government, or donated set apart "State lands," agricultural lands, and county school or those in large blocks entered years ago by the surveyors of the State, and for the further development of the State. Many of these have been, and are rapidly taken up by purchasers in small lots.

MILLIONS OF UNOCCUPIED ACRES

When the hearts of the ranchmen, upon whom the State depends for its cattle, could raise stock with impunity, without the one cent in the way of rental, or expense, a small word of advice would be directed so abundantly and luxuriously to the prairies and hills with rich and fertile soil, and the State would grow grasses, which feed and fatten the cattle, and thus the State would

C. W. W.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ment of the Negroes by the Democrats. A Colored Exodus Movement.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILMINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Two young men—Samuel L. Perry and Peter C. Williams—who have been engaged in schooling in North Carolina, have recently fled from this city, as the forerunners of an exodus movement in that State. They represent colored families who are delirious of migration to some Western State. These young men bring with them a petition which has the following preamble, and which is addressed to the Emigrant Aid Society here:

We, the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina,

dominating the Counties of Green, Wayne, and having labored hard for several years to bring about the passage of the act under disadvantages of our white population, to elevate ourselves to a higher of Christian civilization; and whereas, we have been, by the aid of God, in all our efforts, after dispassionate and consideration, our deliberate conviction is, that the only way in which we can elevate ourselves to a higher plane of true history which these colored people have to the treatment of the colored man in Carolina is here related in narrative

tion.—What is the principal cause that led to this movement in your vicinity? Answer.—There are many causes. Among the colored people are very poorly paid for their work; and even when they are not paid their wages, but are forced to work for no pay at all, and are not paid them in cash, but in specie.

What wages does a good farm-hand receive? A.—The average is about \$6 per month and board; and, even at this small pay, he is not employed half the year. The fact is, that there is a surplus of labor in our country, and consequently the colored men idle at any one time as they are employed. This, of course, is constant want and deprivation; and the people are eager for any relief that will afford them relief. I also wish to say that the colored man is trampled down by the white man. He is treated with more oppression; and, if they were five times the wages they get now, they would prefer to go where they would have more of a better treatment.

Does the law administered impartially, reference to color? A.—They tell you

Has this condition of affairs always existed?—Since 1876. In that year the Democratic Legislature enacted the Landlord-and-tenant and other obnoxious laws, which were then supposed to apply to all; but they were not in hardship to colored men. I cannot now recall an instance where a man has been a sufferer.

Does this petition seem made public at all?—A—Yes, sir.

Does it mix with much opposition? A—The newspapers of the Democratic party support it.

Do the whites give you any trouble in management of your schools? A—No opposition; but they have cut down the public-school fund from \$40 to \$30 per month, second grade from \$30 to \$15, and third grade from \$30

A—Well, down there they look on the two different ways of looking at it. Any white man who would send his son to a public school is looked down on. In other words, the free schools are for poor white people. The poor people complain of more than this, are treated worse than dogs. When they go on the plantations they are not allowed to sit in the same room, have to stand out to them.

Q—How about election-time? Do they care as much at their choice as they do at their work, can they vote as they please; are their votes not counted. For instance, on 2,000,000 of the year went Republican by about 250,000. In 1880, Mr. Hayes was elected by 1,100,000 and 1,500 majority. The Republican nominee was a colored man by the name of James E. O'Flara, and hundreds of thousands were thrown out of the polls by the Democrats (by a typographical error of the

write paper, without stating politics.
I symbols were put upon the Repub-
lican as so as to enable the ignorant com-
mon people to distinguish between the com-
petent. That was all done away with by
the moderate Legislature.
I think it is with a colored man who has owned
some little property and is his own
-A well. If they sell him land it is a
-and, and he has to pay double its value
-After he has spent his money and
-upon it, and put it in some kind of condi-
-tion he puts in an appearance, the land is
-in litigation, and finally the poor col-
-ored man loses it. Indeed, I have seen
-a colored man to own a mule. I know
-where a laborer had saved his earnings
-and bought a mule, and was about to
-offer the plantation where he was located.
-of another instance where a planter said
-I did run any nigger off his place that knew
-about the law.

"But in the state of feeling among the white people in other portions of the State the conviction of the whole race throughout the State is, that that is not the place for them. They do not know where to go for their freedom, and some of them are interested in the movement, and had to abandon it. The white people withheld their work from them. They could not go to the sea to get interest in the thing or starve. Another live law of North Carolina that I think is compelling all able-bodied men to go to the roads to repair the roads for a year for their life. This law may have been in force all, but you never see anybody working the roads but colored men. This is a bad law. I don't know if it is, if a man can't do the work when he is detailed for it."

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